



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

tian ports is replaced by medical inspection and disinfection at Abou-Saad in a period of twenty-four hours.

GREECE—*Athens*.—November 26: Arrivals from Egypt are subject only to medical inspection.

#### GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports, December 19, as follows:

##### *Plague.*

*Turkey*.—On the 3d of December 1 death from plague was registered.

*Egypt*.—During the period from the 28th of November to the 4th of December there occurred in the whole of Egypt 3 cases of plague and 3 deaths.

*British India*.—During the week ended November 21 there were registered in the Bombay Presidency 12,634 cases of plague and 9,846 deaths.

##### *Cholera.*

*Turkey*.—According to the weekly bulletin (No. 37) of the 30th of November, regarding cholera in Syria and Mesopotamia, 89 new cases of cholera were registered, and 85 deaths.

##### *Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended December 5 was not much higher than in the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 15.1 per thousand of the population, this being lower than the rate for the corresponding week of last year in which it amounted to 15.5. More than half of the large German towns showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin. The following cities had a considerably higher death rate than that of Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Düsseldorf, Stuttgart, Munich, Nuremberg, Cologne, Halle, Königsberg, Breslau, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. On the other hand the following towns showed more favorable figures than those of Berlin, namely: Aix la Chapelle, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Bremen, Cassel, Strassburg, Charlottenburg, with 13.6, and Schöneberg, with 10.1 per thousand. The number of deaths among children in the first year of life remained almost unchanged, while there was an increase among the higher age classes. The rate of mortality among infants amounted to 3.7 per year and mille, being about one-half the rate for Munich and lower than the Leipzig and Munich rate. Among the causes of death acute diseases of the respiratory organs were predominant and claimed 72 victims. There was an increase in the number of deaths from influenza, which during the week under discussion claimed 10 victims. On the other hand there was an abatement in acute diseases of the intestines which caused only 28 deaths. There were also registered 65 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 5 deaths from cholera, 13 deaths from measles, 9 deaths from diphtheria, 3 deaths from scarlet fever, 2 deaths from typhus, and, finally, 13 persons died by violence.